

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ “ГОЦЕ ДЕЛЧЕВ” – ШТИП
ФАКУЛТЕТ ЗА МЕДИЦИНСКИ НАУКИ – ВИСОКА ЗДРАВСТВЕНА ШКОЛА
ВТОР ЦИКЛУС СПЕЦИЈАЛИСТИЧКИ СТУДИИ



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Најважниот проблем во на болеста

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. Поради сите овие причини, цел на голем број специјалисти од својата област, е изнаоѓање модул за современо третирање на лицата со , но истовремено и ставајќи поголем акцент на

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Risk factors for cancer of the breast in region of Stip

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most malignant disease in women .

In the last few years, apart from the great achievements in medicine, yet the morbidity increased from 2-3 % and the mortality from 1-2%. This is mainly due the following reasons: increased number of population, increased number of older population suffering of breast cancer, changes of lifestyle (western style) increased consumption of fats and oils and decreased consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Like all other cancers that occur in humans, the reasons for the breast cancer are also unknown.

Today, it is considered that there are many biological reasons for the appearance of the breast cancer. Therefore, particular attention has been paid to the so-called biological parameters of tumour: the status of hormone receptors (AIR, PR) and HER2.

Identification of patients with HER2 positive is essential for adequate treatment of patients with early and metastatic breast cancer.

Most important problem in the treatment of disease mechanisms remain genesis and the factors that contribute to the development of the disease probably due to the inability to fully explain the long remain in the realm of speculation in the area of the samples and the efforts of pharmaceutical industry to find right treatment .

Regular medical checks are effective for early detection and diagnosis of the disease and it increases the possibility of full healing of breast cancer. The primary prevention is also very important. It aims at preventing the disease by detecting and removing the factors

.

For all these reasons, the goal of many experts in their field, is finding modern module for treating people with breast cancer, but also placing greater emphasis on rehabilitation, psychological support and education of patients for their self-control as a prerequisite for long and better quality of life.

KEY WORDS

preventive, self-examination, mamography, remedial treatment

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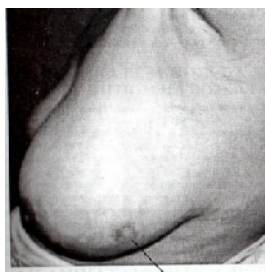
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c erb b2 (HER-2) neu(2).

ras

bcl2

Rb, BRCA1, BRCA2, p53, maspin
(mammary serine protease inhibitor gen)

(2)

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- - c Ha ras, c myc, EGF receptor, c erb b (HER - 1), c erb b2 (Her - 2), bcl 1,2
- - maspin gen, BRCA 1,2,...., p53, Rb

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XEP – 2

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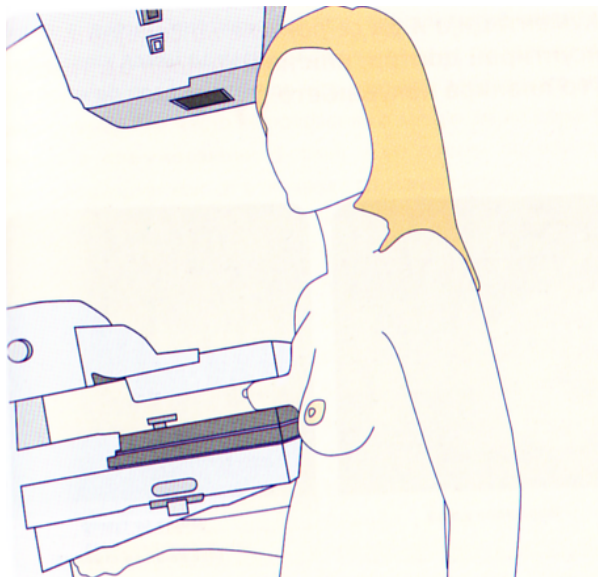
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Figure2. Mamography

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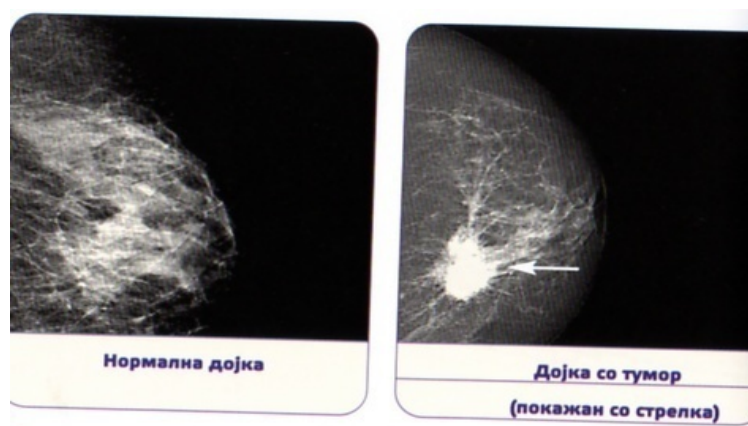
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Figure 3. Normal breast (left) with breast cancer (right)

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www.breastcancercare.org



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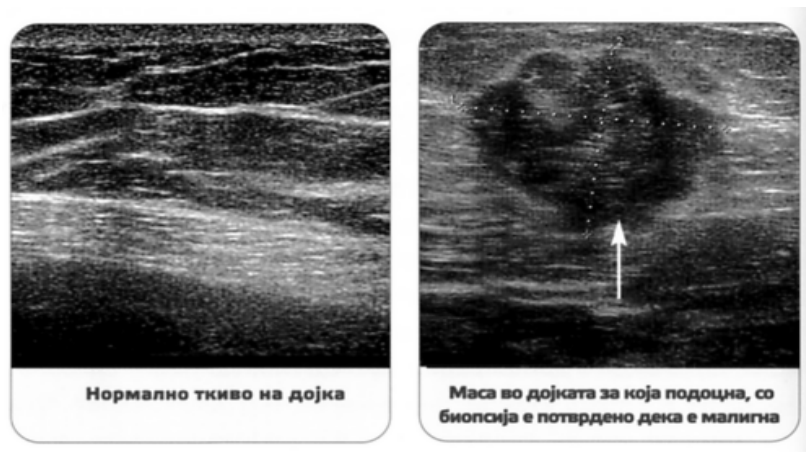
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Figure 5. Malignant mass in the breast (right)

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Figure 6. NMR images of breast tumors (indicated by arrows)

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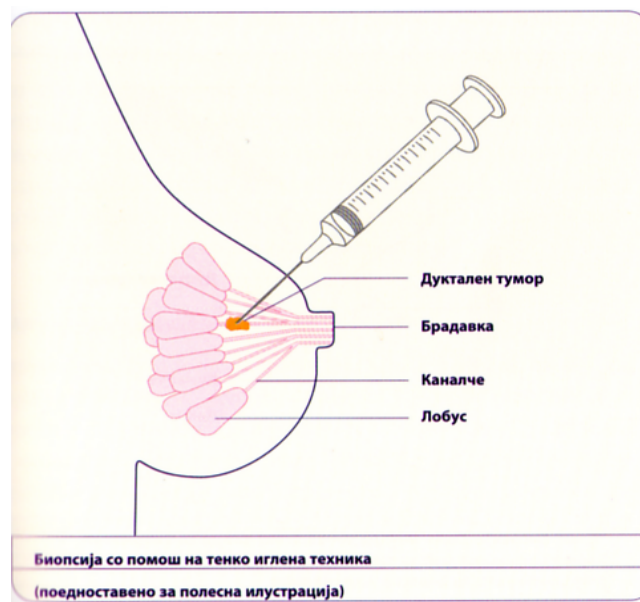
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Figure 7. Thin- needle biopsy

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Figure 8. Stage 2

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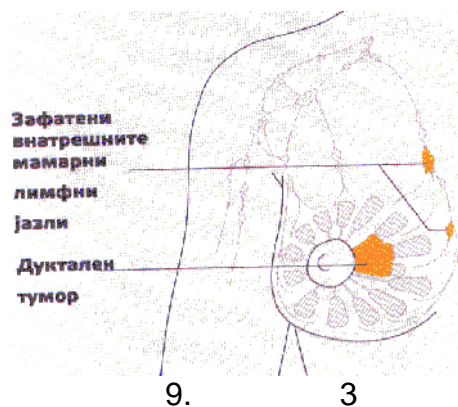


Figure 9. Stage 3

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4. Резултати(Results)

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Data collected as a result of survey research, the Center for Disorders of breast-Stip April 2010

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Table 1. Characteristics of respondents- women in their reproductive age – 100 respondents

Age	number of women	Percents
15-19	3	3%
20-24	3	3%
25-29	11	11%
30-34	10	10%
35-39	12	12%
40-44	11	11%
45-49	15	15%
50-54	9	9%
55-59	18	18%
60-64	3	3%
65-69	3	3%
70-75	2	2%

2.

Table 2. Respondents by residence

Place of birth of respondents	number	percents
/ Village / rural environment	20	20%
/ city / urban environment	80	80%
- Total	100	100%

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Table 3. Respondents by level of education

level of education among respondents	number	percents
no previous education	4	4%
incomplete primary education	5	5%
Primary Education	11	11%
Secondary Education	57	57%
Associates Degree	12	12%
Bachelor Degree	11	11%
Total	100	100%

4.

Table 4. Ethnic origin of respondents

Ethnic origin		
Macedonian	77	77%
Turkish	7	7%
Serbian	2	2%
Gipsy	8	8%
Romanian	5	5%
Other	1	1%
Total	100	100%

5.

Table 5. Working status of respondents

employment status of respondents		
Employed	60	60%
Unemployed	22	22%
Students	15	15%
Pupils	3	3%
- Total	100	100%

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Table 6. Respondents under the age of first menstruation/period

11 .	5	5%
11-15	80	80%
15 .	15	15%
-	100	100%

7.

Table 7. Presence of an inherited factor for a female line of respondents

presence of inherited factor for a female line between respondents		
suffering from cancer in the family	11	11%
not suffering from cancer in family	89	89%
- Total -	100	100%

8.

Table 8. Women according to reproductive characteristics

Women according to reproductive characteristics	number	Percent
have been pregnant	80	80%
haven't been pregnant	20	20%
established breastfeeding	71	70%
didn't establish breastfeeding	9	9%

9.

Table 9. Visit the parent gynecologist

Visit the parent gynecologist	number	percents
have attended parent gynecologist	77	77%
haven't attended parent gynecologist	23	23%
Total -	100	100%

10.

Table 10. Informed women for mammography

Informed respondents- women for mammography	number	percent
informed by the parent gynecologist	29	29%
informed by the media and NGOs	35	35%
informed by other sources, relatives, friends	13	13%
uninformed	23	23%
Total -	100	100%

Results of statistical research at the Breast Center

1.

2005

Table 1. Frequency of breast cancer by age in 2005

Age	Number of women examined	number of infected women	percents
20-29	120	0	0%
30-39	230	3	1,30%
40-49	249	1	0.40%
50-59	311	5	1.60%
60-69	147	12	8.16%
70	40	7	17.50%
Total -	1087	28	100%

2.

2006

Table 2. Frequency of breast cancer by age in 2006

Age	Number of women examined	number of infected women	percents
20-29	105	0	0%
30-39	233	3	1.28%
40-49	259	2	0.77%
50-59	321	6	1.87%
60-69	145	12	8.27%
70	42	7	16.66%
- Total -	1105	30	

3.

2007

Table 3. Frequency of breast cancer by age in 2007

Age	Number of women examined	number of infected women	percents
20-29	195	0	0%
30-39	293	0	0%
40-49	359	5	1.39%
50-59	371	4	1.07%
60-69	145	5	3.44%
70	81	10	12.35%
- Total -	1444	24	

4.

2008

Table 4. Frequency of breast cancer by age in 2008

Age	Number of women examined	number of infected women	percents
20-29	189	0	0%
30-39	289	0	0%
40-49	309	4	1.29%
50-59	321	7	2.18%
60-69	241	2	0.82%
70	80	2	0.69%
Total -	1429	15	

5.

2009

Table 5. Frequency of breast cancer by age in 2009

Age	Number of women examined	number of infected women	percents
30-39	278	0	0%
40-49	209	2	0.95%
50-59	237	5	2.10%
60-69	241	5	2.07%
70	80	10	12.0%
Total -	1045	22	

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2006

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2007)

5. Дискусија(discussion)

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BRCA – 1

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6. Заклучок (concluding remarks)

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7. Додаток (Appendix)

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Figure 1. **malgonom** breast malformations associated with the gene are found:

	Syndrom	Manifestation
BRCA – 1	– Breast cancer – ovarium syndrome Breast malignom	, , Malignom breast, ovarium, prostate and colon
BRCA – 2	– Breast cancer – ovarium syndrome Breast malignom	(, , , Malignom breast (including male breast), ovarium, prostate, pancreas and melanomas
TP53	Li – Fraumeni sindrom	, , , Sarkom, malignom breast, brain, leukemia, lymphoma, malignom of suprarenalka
MHS2	Muir – Torre sindrom	, Malignom of colon, endometrial
M LH1 PMS1 PMS2		, , Ovarium, uroepitel, biliar tract, sebaceous glands and keratokantoma
AT	Ataxia teleangiectatica	, , Leukemia, lymphoma, breast malignom
CD	Cowden disease sindrom	, , Malignom breast and tiroidea , multiple skin hamartoms, tumors on gastrintestinalen tract
PJ	Peutz – Jeghers sindrom	, , hamartoms, pigmentation, malignom breast, ovarium and testicles

T 2.

Table 2. Advantages and limitations of mammography.

Advantage	Limitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85-90% • Highly sensitive and is able to find 85-90% of breast cancers • 0,5 • Can detect size 0,5 mm • 2 • A lump can be discovered 2 years before it can be felt/touched • , • Reliable, effective and noninvasive method for breast examination • X- • The amount of X-rays is small and patient's usefulness prevails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 • , • Less effective of lumps in women younger than 30 years because of their thicker breast tissue • • Small difficulty/problems may occur during the procedure due to breast pressure • • Not suitable for women who have silicone prostheses in breast • • The recordings must be developed so the results cannot be received immediately • ,

8. Преглед на литература: (References)

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